

too much fatigued to pursue the retreating enemy, having had a long march on that day, and the four preceding ones, thro' a country almost impassable from its mountains and bad roads. The distance from where they landed (Tariffa and Algeiras) to the scene of action, is not more than fifty miles in a direct course, but the Spanish, either through ignorance or design, led them a zig-zag distance of one hundred and nineteen.

"When the expedition was landed it amounted to upwards of nineteen thousand men; but the tardiness of its preparation gave the French time to get reinforcements from Seville and Badajoz. It was publicly spoken of six weeks ago, and the French were long in expectation of it. All the movements of the Spaniards seem to go at a snail's pace, and nothing like harmony can be expected to subsist between them and the British hereafter.

"It pains me to hear of and see so many brave fellows being sacrificed in the cause of the most contemptible set of devils in the creation."

GENERAL ORDERS.

6th March, 1811.

The disadvantages under which the action of yesterday was begun, were so striking, that it is necessary the lieut. general should state to the troops, that he considered the safety of the whole allied army (circumstanced as it was at the time) depended on defeating the enemy.

While he sincerely laments the sacrifice of the lives of so many gallant men, he trusts that it must be thought a necessary one.

The enemy's number and position were no longer objects of calculation, for there was no retreat. He confided in the known valor of British troops, and his expectations were amply fulfilled.

The fatigue of a night's march of 16 hours was forgotten by every man in the division.

When such universal praise is due to the incomparable behaviour of all, it is impossible to particularize by name, those who distinguished themselves—all did.

He requests, however, that brigadier general Dukes, and col. Wheatby, will accept themselves, and convey to the commanding officers of the corps composing their respective brigades, and all the officers of them, the assurances of his most grateful admiration of their conduct.

The same testimony of gratitude & high approbation, is due to lieutenant col. Burnard, of the 95th, and lieutenant col. Brown, of the 28th, commanding flank battalions, and to all the officers under them. To major Duncan, and the officers of the royal artillery, to capt. Birch, and the officers of the royal engineers, to major Busche, and the officers of the 2d Hussars.

The intrepid charge made by a squadron of the hussars, headed by capt. Busche, attracted the notice of every one. The lieut. general's obligations to lieutenant col. Macdonald, the hon. lieutenant col. Cathcart, and the officers of the adjutant and quarter master general's departments, and to captain Hope, and all the other officers of his personal staff, for their exertions and assistance during the action, are deeply impressed on his mind.

The British troops saw with admiration how nobly the detachment of the 20th Portuguese, under lieutenant col. Busche, upheld the character of our allies have so fortunately established.

The lieut. general requests that major general Whittingham and captains Miranda and Noughton, of the Spanish service, will accept his best thanks for their zeal and gallantry.

The general of division, Rufin, the general of brigade, Rousseau, an eagle and 5 pieces of artillery, are the trophies of the day.

The loss on both sides, from the appearance of the field of battle, must be severe.

The different corps and detachments will transmit to the Dy. adjt. general as soon as possible, returns of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of yesterday, with the French corps d'armee, commanded by marshal Victor.

At the bottom of each return will be specified at full length, the rank, name and regiment of each officer killed or wounded, and opposite the name of each officer will be mentioned, whether the wound be severe, dangerous or slight.

Signed GRAHAM.

For Sale,

A Few pair of BURR MILL STONES apply to M. Davidson. Richmond, 21st May, 1811. 3w.

RAIL AND DELIVERY BONDS for sale at this office.

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND,

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1811.

FROM NORFOLK, MONDAY EVENING, May 20.

We do not remember to have seen our place so much agitated, since the memorable affair of the Chesapeake, as it has been for the last two days.—We shall not trouble our readers with the various reports which were brought by different vessels, but they all agreed that a heavy cannonading was heard about 30 miles east of the Capes on Thursday night last. From some circumstances, it was believed to have been occasioned by an attack of the frigate President upon a British frigate, or vessel of war, in consequence of the impressment of a seaman, as mentioned in an article which we copy from the New York Evening Post, and in which the circumstance is noticed in appropriate terms, and perfectly consonant with our feelings.

That there was some firing off the Capes we cannot doubt; but as for the cause we are now satisfied that it has been mistaken, and will turn out [as we are sure the wits will say] only "Norfolk News."

Public Ledger.

From the New York Evening Post, a Federal Paper.

IMPRESSMENT.

When the article was written yesterday, respecting the impressment by a British frigate, of a young American passenger, out of the brig Spitfire, I had heard none of the particulars that have since come to my knowledge. It was only the day before, that a case of similar impressment at the eastward, had been satisfactorily contradicted, after going the rounds of all the papers, in most of which, however, the contradiction will never, I presume, appear: I thought it, therefore, no more than right to caution the public against precipitancy, and to wait a little time, in order to come at the exact truth, before loud complaints and reproaches should be indulged in. I now appears from affidavits, that a British frigate about six leagues from Sandy Hook, brought to an American brig, a new vessel, coming round from Portland to New York, and sent her boat aboard to impress sailors not having protections: they accordingly seized on the young man in question, by the name of Diggle, (if I do not misremember) and forced him aboard, in spite of all representation, remonstrance and entreaty. Notwithstanding the sea was running dangerously high, the captain of the brig accompanied the young man aboard to see the captain of the frigate. In vain, however, he informed him that he personally knew the young man, that he lived in his own family several years, as an apprentice, that he was born in the state of Massachusetts, and that he had never even been to sea before. The answer was, "All this may be so, but he has no protection, and that is enough for me."

Such is a brief statement of the fact. Facts that need little comment to make them appear in all their enormity. What? Is it come to this, that the Americans must have written protections to enable them to sail along their own shores? to go from one of their own ports to another, coastwise? As well might a ship of the line come in and press the passengers in Fulton's steam boat because they had not protections to sail up the North river to Albany. No such pretensions, no such doctrine can ever be submitted to, I trust, in this country. But, if the frigate had been ever so correct in this demand, there is another very serious ground of complaint against her conduct; I mean the cruising off our harbor for the purpose of intercepting or molesting our commerce in any way. This, I take to be a positive violation of neutral rights which no thing can justify; rights secured to us by the law of nations: rights essential to us as a commercial people, and rights concerning which we cannot be too scrupulous, and of which we cannot be too tenacious. In any treaty hereafter to be made, if a treaty should ever be made between the two countries, this right in particular ought to be accurately defined and effectually guarded and secured.

We understand that col. Barclay, the British Consul, as soon as he was

made acquainted with the facts, took prompt measures to have the man restored, for which purpose he immediately dispatched a letter by a pilot boat. It is however quite uncertain whether the frigate can be found, as both her name and that of her commander were studiously concealed.

But alas! though we have made out a case of wrong the most flagrant, where are we now to look for redress? If we turn our eyes to our government what do we find there? what but a spirit the most abject, and means not merely ineffectual but ridiculous? It can, indeed, issue a proclamation and thus make known its own pitiful imbecility, and it can order gun boats number one and two to scour the ocean, and bring in all the English frigates they can meet with, and it can cry aloud against British outrage, and caution the people not to vote for federalists: all this it can do, because it has often done it, but what can it do more?—Nothing.

From Baltimore, Monday Evening, May 20.

Capt. West, of ship Pallas, arrived this morning, left Esneur (Denmark) 25th March. On the 16th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening, heard a very heavy cannonading about 20 miles to the eastward of Cape Henry, which lasted from 20 to 30 minutes and was from 50 to 60 guns. A ship was in sight to the eastward at sundown supposed to be a man of war. The Danish Privateers were again preparing to cruise in the Sound and Belt; and from some recent condemnations it was supposed but few American vessels would be cleared by the Court at Copenhagen.

M. C. H. B.

A RUMOUR is now circulating in many a shape and shade, relative to a supposed battle or an intended battle, between the United States frigate President, commodore Rogers, and a British frigate. The firing heard by captain West, was not sufficient to induce a belief of such a combat. The President might have been scaling her guns.

FACTS.—Admiral Sawyer has given positive orders to every British Officer on this station, not to impress an American. If any naval officer deviate, it is on his own responsibility that he will violate the commands of his superior. The American government, having been informed of the very unjustifiable impressment (or impressments) off N. York, has under date of Saturday 18th May, demanded the restoration by a Despatch from the secretary of state of the British charge des affaires, Mr. Morier. These facts we know to be as stated.—Fed. Gazette.

"We are correctly informed (says the Baltimore Federal Republican of Monday last,) that a letter is in town from one of the members of the Executive, stating that Rogers has positive orders to search for the British frigate, demand the impressment men she has on board, and if refused to take them by force."

The above may be relied upon.

On the 5th inst. lat. 38, 52, long. 74, in 22 fathoms water, was pressed from on board schr. Eagle, Hawes, from Alexandria, a young man by the name of Hallet Hamblin, a native of Barnstable, Mass. The boarding officer was asked the name of the frigate and captain, who replied, that "he did not tell names." Such are the oppressions to which unfortunate American seamen are subjected by a navy, which as Col. Pickering says, "has done us no essential injury."—Bost. Chron.

The Boston Palladium is in mourning, because a certain capt. Thorndike is imprisoned for resisting the laws of the U. States.

The papers in general have fallen into an error respecting the incorporation of the Kingdom of Westphalia into the French Empire.—Jerome has only ceded a very small portion of his territory: an arrangement which seems to have been rendered necessary by the recent annexation of Holland. It was on this occasion that he published an address to the inhabitants of the ceded district, congratulating them on becoming citizens of the Great Empire. Lon. paper.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Our affairs with Europe.—We have just seen a letter, dated in London, April 15th, which states that the prince regent had determined not to send Mr. Foster to this country; and that the British council were about to issue orders prohibiting American produce in any other than British vessels. We understand that a very intelligent passenger confirms the contents of this letter; and adds that Mr. Pinkney had excited much disgust in London by refusing to attend the first levee held by the Prince as regent of the empire. Mr. Pinkney was the only foreign minister, then in London, who was not present on that occasion. [Mr. Pinkney was no longer a minister, his functions had ceased.]

Under Paris dates to March 25, we have the French accounts of operations in Spain and Portugal. The following paragraph we extract, as comprising the French account of the action with Gen. Graham's corps. It differs a little from the British account: [Nat. Int. l.]

"On the 5th of March some important events took place before Cadiz. A division of 6000 English, and from 7 to 8000 Spaniards, landed about the end of February at Algeiras. This

column, consisting of 14,000 men intended to attack the Duke of Belluno in the rear, and raise the siege of Cadiz. The plan was completely frustrated. The Duke of Belluno defeated the enemy, and drove them into the Isle of Leon, taking three stands of colours, four pieces of cannon, and 760 men. He killed and wounded more than one third of the English."

HISTORICAL LETTERS.

To the Editor of the Virginia Argus.

LETTER IV.

Of the Phenicians and Carthaginians.

PHENICIA was a sterile country, bordering upon the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea. It was there that commerce first took birth. It is said the ancient and famous city of Sidon was the first to cultivate it. This city, in a moment of its greatest splendor, founded the colony of Tyre, which, after a time surpassed the parent state. Tyre, erected upon the same continent, and at no great distance from Sidon, became the abiter of commerce and the mistress of the sea, when it was besieged by the kings of Assyria. One of these was Nabuchodonosor, so famous in holy writ. This prince besieged, took, and totally destroyed it. The inhabitants, however, were not extirpated; but escaping from the ruins of their city, erected a new one on a little island, at a small distance from their former situation. This celebrated city, become a second time the sovereign of the seas, and a mart for the riches of the world, fell beneath the sword of Alexander the Great, who became master of it after a laborious siege, and totally destroyed it.

The celebrated Dido, being compelled to fly from Tyre, to escape the avidity of her brother, king Pygmalion, who, for the sake of his wealth had basely murdered her husband Sicheus, one of the priests of Hercules—was followed by several vessels with adherents, and established herself on the coast of Africa, opposite to Sicily. She there purchased as much land as she could encompass with a bull's hide, which, cutting into small stripes, environed therewith a considerable quantity of ground, on which she built Carthage, which from this female trick, has also been called Byrsa, that is, the Hide. Dido founded Carthage about the 70th year of Rome. Virgil pretends that she killed herself because Aneas forsook her: but this is mere fiction, which may be well permitted to a poet. Hiabas, king of the Getulians, would have forced her by arms to marry him, but rather than violate her vow to her first husband she put an end to her life. Such is the origin [wholly fabulous, perhaps] of the celebrated Carthage, so distinguished in history by her vast wealth, her great power, her long struggle for the empire of the world; and, in short, for her terrible downfall. Carthage existed for about 700 years; but it is only the last century of her history which excites great interest, because it embraces the three famous punic wars, and the celebrated expedition of Hannibal.

C.

Errata in Letter 3. In the 8th line from the beginning for "accrued" read occurred. In the 19th line from the same for "preceded" read succeeded.

At the late election in Connecticut, the votes for Governor were

For Roger Griswold	10148
John Treadwell	8727
Scattering	502
	9229

Majority for Griswold 919 For the office of Lieut. Governor there were

For Elijah Boardman	5966
John C. Smith	1789
Roger Griswold	7404
Scattering	503
	15662

There not being a majority for any one person, there is of course no choice of Lieutenant Governor.

DEATHS.

Departed this life, on Sunday last, at Petersburg, much and justly regretted, Mr. ROBERT POLLOK, an eminent merchant of that town.

How from the summit of the grove she fell And left it unharmonious! Young.

—On Friday the 3d inst. in the 22d year of her age, Mrs SARAH G. SMITH, the amiable consort of Mr. Thomas L. Smith of Louisa county, and eldest daughter of Matthew Clay of Virginia.

Painful to sensibility is the office of

recording the Death of this excellent lady. Not only her afflicted and inconsolable family, but the whole circle of her acquaintances, have cause to deplore an event which robs society of so estimable a member, so bright an ornament. In the several relations of daughter, sister, wife, her conduct offered a model of the domestic virtues; and in the more enlarged sphere of social merit, she was distinguished by the benevolence of her heart, and the unaffected gentleness and courtesy of her manners; by a constant desire to please, and unwearied efforts to promote the happiness of all around her.

They who enjoyed the happiness of being intimately acquainted with her, will be sensible how justly may be referred to her the affecting climax of epithets in which Young has apostrophized his Narcissa—

Sweet! Harmonious! and beautiful as sweet!
And young as beautiful! and soft as young!
And good as soft! and innocent as gay!
And happy, (if aught happy here) as good!

PROPOSALS will be received by the Executive, for the sale of the following SLAVES, at this time confined in the Penitentiary, and reprieved for sale and transportation:

ISAAC POINTER, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, yellow complexion.

DICK KEN, 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion.

DICK ARMSTEAD, 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion.—Rope Maker.

BOB ARMSTEAD, 20 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, dark complexion.

JACOB, 18 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion.

FANNY, 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion.—Spinster.

May 22d, 1811.

(f)

INTENDING shortly to embark for Britain, I have appointed Mr. William B. Barwood my attorney in fact during my absence, who is also fully empowered to manage the business of James and John Dunlop, which will be continued as usual. Those indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them without delay in order that they may be discharged. Those indebted to James and John Dunlop, are informed, that further indulgence cannot be given.

John Dunlop.

Petersburg, May 21, 1811. 4w)

SIMON BLOCK, of Williamsburg, Virginia having obtained a transfer from the Commissioners of the WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE LOTTERY for the purpose of raising a certain sum of money, by Lottery or Lotteries, as authorized by an Act of the Legislature of this State, has established the

NINETY NUMBER LOTTERY,

upon the same plan as conducted, for many years past, throughout France, Germany and Denmark.—The advantages resulting to adventurers in this system of Lottery, is far greater than in any here before offered to the public, in the United States; affording a fair prospect of great gain, with but small risk. The cost of the Tickets will vary from fifty cents to two and a half dollars—and or the latter sum, a fortunate adventurer may be entitled to receive the enormous sum of

11,500 DOLLARS.

The first drawing will be on Tuesday, the 16th July next, at the Capitol, and will be conducted in the manner following:—NINETY NUMBERS, to wit, from 1 to 90, will publicly be put into a wheel—from whence FIVE NUMBERS only are to be drawn, which will decide the fate of the Tickets.—All prizes drawn in this Lottery will be paid, WITHOUT DISCOUNT, in fifteen days after each drawing, upon application—and as the entire and sole guarantee for the punctual payment, security to the amount of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, has been deposited with the aforesaid Commissioners.

Richmond, May 17, 1811. (wtf)

NOTICE.

THAT on Thursday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. we shall attend at the City Hall, for the purpose of examining and finally passing the assessors' return of the city taxes for the present year. If their be any concerned, who conceive themselves aggrieved by the proceedings of that officer, they will be heard, and their several cases decided upon, by attending at the time and place above specified.

Benjamin DuVal,
Samuel McCraw,
Gabriel Ristoe,

Equalizers of the City.
Richmond, 20th May, 1811. 28th J.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Charles Mannin to Dancy Bradley, I shall proceed to sell for ready money, at Charles City Courthouse, on the 3d Thursday in next month, being court day, one NEGRO named Tilda.

John Bradley, Ex'r. of
Dancy Bradley, dec'd.
May 20th, 1811. 3p.

PRINTING in all its variety neatly executed at this office.